

## STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r  
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart;  
And raging now therein with restless flames,  
Do't tyrannize in every weaker part.

The giant struck so mainly mercilefs;  
That could have overthrown a stony tower;  
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,  
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower.

But he was wary of that deadly flower;  
STOUT. *n. f.* [from *stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stauden*, Gothic, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,  
I do remember how my father said,  
A stout champion never handled sword. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*  
Some captain of the land or fleet,  
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;  
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The stout-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.  
He lost the character of a bold, stout, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be.

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,  
To clear their cause, most resolutely stout.

There virtue and stout honour pals'd the guard,  
Those only friends that could not be debar'd.

4. Strong; firm.

The stoutest vessel to the storm gave way,  
And luck'd through loofen'd planks the rushing sea.

STOUR. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.  
A slice of bread and mutton chop,  
Or kindly, when his credit's out,  
Surprise him with a pint of stout.

He flies and leaves the feast behind.  
STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*]

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.
3. Obstinance; stubbornness.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and stoutness after.

3. Obstinance; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let him see  
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear;  
Thy dangerous stoutness: for I mock at death, if I die not  
With as stout heart as thou.

STOUT. *v. a.* [from *stout*, Sax. *stout*, old Frisick, a place; *stouten*, Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou stow'd my daughter?  
I'll holsters of the fiddle-bow,  
Two aged pistols he did stow.

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides;  
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,  
Stow'd in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,  
And stow'd within its womb the naval stores.

STOWAGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*]

1. Room for laying up.
2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare devices, and jewels  
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;  
And I am something curious, being strange,  
To have them in safe stowage.

STOWE. *stet.* Whether singly or jointly are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place.

STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [from *strabism*, Fr. *strabisme*.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

TO STRADDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked straddling animal, with bandy legs.

TO STRAGGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *straviare*, Italian, of extraviare, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend  
A mile or two, and fees the journey's end;  
I straggle on too far.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Seylla and Charybdis, and the straggling rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke.

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A wolf spied out a straggling kid, and pursued him. *D'Estr.*  
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from straggling.

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor straggling soldiers with great quantity.

They found in Burford some of the straggling soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind.

From straggling mountaineers for publick good,  
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;  
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,  
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine,  
Of straggling branches, and improve the wine,  
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that straggle too far out.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close  
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;  
Yet still he was at hand.

STRAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company, one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of stragglers from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and sometimes use to work much mischief.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars.

His pruning hook corrects the vines,  
And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by stragglers, and the other half broken.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,  
And crop luxuriant stragglers, nor be loth  
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [from *strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by *Ainsworth*, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast  
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming  
The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *straight*.

Water and air the varied form confound;  
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea.

2. Narrow; close.

This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr. [See *STRAIT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [from *strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly.

This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*.

And tell him so.

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious.

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:  
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*.

Around, around the place I fumigate.

I know thy generous temper well,  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make *straight*.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side.

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right.

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness*.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately *straight*.

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Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.

Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway* did shut.

This stand, my state, 'twixt Cade and York distressed;  
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,  
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,  
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight.

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*.

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseeth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched.

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere.

TO STRAIN. *v. a.* [from *strain*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and strained.

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand.

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd.

Old Evander, with a close embrace,  
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face.

4. To strain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,  
Strain their necks with looking back.

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them.

Too well I wote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;  
Yet as I can my cunning I will *strain*.

Thus mine enemy fell,  
And thus I set my foot on his neck;—even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,  
Strain his young nerves, and puts himself in posture  
That acts my words.

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,  
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height  
In that celestial colloquy sublime,  
As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, sunk down.

The lark and linner sing with rival notes;  
They *strain* their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring.

Nor yet content, the *strain* her malice more,  
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before.

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome.

*Strain'd* to the rooty, the sloping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.

6. To make *strait* or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone.

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware  
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care.

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
*Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it.

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,  
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing strains.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth  
Is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears  
A wild distracted fierceness.

TO STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the start.

They *strain*,  
That death may not them idly find 't attend  
Their certain last, but work to meet their end.

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*Straining* with too weak a wing,  
We needs will write epittles to the king.

2. To be filled by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *straining* through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them.

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but if broken, is never well set again.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains*.

2. [Trenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*,  
Of approv'd valour.

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strain*,  
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins  
Of vital spirits.

Why do'st thou fallily feign  
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*  
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name  
Of love.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*.

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain*  
Of man's bred out into baboon and monkey.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,  
Spoil the *strain* of a nation.

4. A stile or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue.

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language.

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains*.

5. Song; note; found.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee.

Orpheus self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of heap'd Elyfian flowers, and hear  
Such *strains* as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main.

6. Rank; character.

But thou who lately of the common *strain*,  
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

7. Turn; tendency.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order.

8. Manner of violent speech or action.

You have shew'd to-day your valiant *strain*,  
And fortune led you well.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant*.

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin.

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart  
The husky terrene dregs from purer must.

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces.

These when condens'd, the airy region pours  
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,  
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land.

STRAIT. *adj.* [from *strait*, French; *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches go  
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;  
And where in conscience they're *straight* laid,  
'Tis ten to one that side is cast.

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive.

3. Strict;